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THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION AND INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESSES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *April 15, 1904.*

In the autumn of 1903 a dairy congress was held in Belgium which was attended by delegates from eighteen different countries. Individuals and associations from twenty-five countries subscribed to the proceedings of this congress and its general expenses; among the 680 subscribers were three from the United States. But no delegate or representative, official or unofficial, was in attendance from the United States or Canada.

At the close of the Congress of 1903 an international dairy federation was organized, and through its agency efforts are now being made in every country where dairying is at all prominent to interest the governments and existing dairy organizations, as well as individuals generally connected with this industry, in the Second International Dairy Congress, which is to be held at Paris in October, 1905. And also to render as large, complete, and as attractive as possible the International Dairy Exposition which will be coincident with the Congress.

This circular is intended to give information upon this general subject and to assist the efforts of the National Dairy Committee of the United States to bring this country into active relations with this international movement and secure a proper representation at the International Dairy Congress and Exposition of 1905.

HENRY E. ALVORD,
Chief of Dairy Division.

Approved:

JAMES WILSON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

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FIRST INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS, AT BRUSSELS, 1903.

Upon the invitation of the National Dairy Society of Belgium and under its auspices, the First International Dairy Congress was held at Brussels in September, 1903.

The project was indorsed by the Government of Belgium, the minister of agriculture of that country accepted the honorary presidency of the Congress, and on the 1st of June in the year named formal invitations to send delegates were issued to all countries where the dairy industry has any prominence.

Official delegates to the Congress, numbering twenty-five in all, were appointed from Argentina, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Hungary, Italy, Luxembourg, Russia, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. Dairy associations also appointed delegates, forty-one in all, from Argentina, Belgium, Bohemia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, and Roumania. Several European cities also named delegates.

Individuals were invited to subscribe to the current expenses of the Congress, and thus become entitled to the published proceedings. There were 680 such subscribers, half of them being Belgians, and the rest distributed as follows: France, 145; Holland, 43; Germany, 24; Argentina, 12; Spain, 11; Austria, 10; England, 9; Switzerland, 6; Italy, 6; Luxembourg, 5; Roumania, 4; Denmark, Ireland, Russia, Sweden, and the United States, 3 each; Canada, Finland, and Hungary, 2 each; Bohemia, Bulgaria, Greece, New South Wales, and Scotland, 1 each.

The active officers of the Congress were: President; the Baron Leon Peers of Nieuwburg, and general secretary, Armand Collard Bovy; both of these hold similar positions in the National Dairy Society of Belgium.

The Congress met on the 9th of September and continued three days. About 300 delegates and others were in actual attendance. General sessions were held at the beginning and close. A banquet terminated the meetings at Brussels and then 150 persons joined in several excursions to points of special dairy interest in Belgium, beginning the 12th of September.

Three principal questions were proposed for consideration at the Congress, and the attending delegates divided into three sections to discuss and act upon them. Each section had its own officers. The subject for Section I was "International cooperation for preventing dairy frauds;" there were 28 papers presented in this section and 73 persons participated in its discussions. Section II had for its subject "Purity and healthfulness of milk and milk products;" 23 papers or reports were contributed to this section, and there were 48 speakers on the several branches of the subject. Section III fully considered the estab-

lishment of an international dairy federation; there were 11 papers on this subject and 7 delegates joined in the debate.

The several sections formulated various declarations or resolutions as the result of the discussions. These were reported to the last general session of the Congress and by it adopted as follows:

REPORT FROM SECTION I.—PREVENTION OF DAIRY FRAUDS.

(1) The addition of detecting substances should be required for all fats used in the adulteration or imitation of butter.

(2) It is not expedient to prohibit the sale of butters having characteristics identical with those which are often found in butters adulterated by a notable portion of foreign fats.

(3) The Congress believes that the establishment of control stations placed under government management is desirable for combating fraud in the butter trade, but that such provision alone is insufficient.

(4) The International Dairy Congress recommends that the Belgian Government should take the initiative in organizing an official international conference for the purpose of agreeing upon fundamental principles for uniform laws in all countries to regulate the sales of butter and margarine.

(5) The International Dairy Congress recommends that the executive committee of the International Dairy Federation should include the following in the programme of the next Congress, viz:

Should nations which have adopted the requirement of adding detecting substances to all fats that have undergone an operation which facilitates their incorporation in butter or which makes it difficult to determine their presence in butter, prohibit the importation of butter produced in any country which has no such legal requirement?

(6) This Congress believes that laws should prohibit the use of the word "Butter" in connection with all commercial substitutes or other food fats, or any substance other than the pure product of churned milk or cream.

(7) There should be a legal and uniform maximum standard for the collective components of butter other than fat.

REPORT FROM SECTION II.—PURITY OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

(1) No milk should be sold produced from animals affected by any disease which renders milk harmful.

(2) It is important that bacteriologists and hygienists should study without delay the harmfulness of milk from sick animals, as well as means possible for making such milk safe for use as human food.

(3) The consumption of milk should be avoided which is produced by animals affected by diseases of which the germs, or the poisonous products of germs, pass into their milk and render it dangerous, such as certain forms of tuberculosis, aphthous fever, some kinds of garget, blood poisoning, etc.

(4) Milk from cows having apthous fever should be boiled at the farms or dairies where produced, if to be delivered directly to consumers, or, if a suitable pasteurizer is available, it may be delivered after having been carried to a temperature of 85° C. (185° F.).

(5) In the actual state of things, it is desirable to have skim-milk and buttermilk from cooperative dairies, or where milk from different farms is mixed, subjected before delivery to consumers to treatment which renders them safe.

(6) The sale of milk should be prohibited which comes from homes or farms where contagious diseases exist or which is handled by persons exposed to contagion from which germs may contaminate the milk. It is desirable that bacteriologists and hygienists should determine the conditions under which such milk could be safely placed on the market.

(7) Agricultural teaching in primary schools should include a chapter upon sanitary milk.

(8) General advice should be given, in the most emphatic manner, for the application by producers, sellers, and middlemen of everything possible to insure cleanliness in the care and handling of milk.

(9) This Congress declares in favor of the general sanitary and hygienic inspection of dairies and dairy farms, the milk from which is intended for market and public consumption.

SECTION III.—ORGANIZATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION.

Section III, after an extended debate, unanimously decided upon the expediency of an international dairy association and framed a constitution which was ratified by the Congress and may be condensed as follows:

ARTICLE 1. *Formation*.—The International Dairy Federation is created by action of the First International Dairy Congress at Brussels in 1903.

ARTICLE 2. *Object*.—The development, everywhere, of scientific and technical dairy interests, progress by investigation and teaching, promotion of suitable and similar laws for regulating dairy commerce. But the federation will avoid all questions which relate to the economic régime of the different countries.

ARTICLE 3. *Means of Action*.—(a) The organization of international dairy congresses to be held successively in different countries; (b) Government conventions to secure international measures for preventing fraud and ensuring healthful products; (c) International dairy expositions; (d) Prizes for notable discoveries or progress in aid of dairying; (e) News and business agencies for the collection and dissemination of information as to international dairy commerce and progress; (f) Publication of bulletins designed to keep members in touch with the work of the Federation and giving general dairy news of international interest; ultimately a periodical review of the dairy progress of the world.

ARTICLES 4 and 5. *Members and Fees*.—Dairy associations and organizations of all kinds, by paying \$4 yearly, are entitled to one delegate, and \$1 for every additional delegate. Individual active members pay an annual fee of \$1. Honorary members may also be elected.

ARTICLE 6. *Funds*.—Obtained by membership fees, by gifts, and by grants from Governments, to carry on the general work successfully.

ARTICLES 7, 8, and 9. *Organization*.—National committees to be formed in every dairy country, according to its own conditions and methods. The national committees and other members as provided, collectively, constitute the International Dairy Federation. A permanent international committee, composed of one delegate from each national committee, five secretaries, and the president of the bureau. The president to be elected by the federation; the secretaries also, upon nomination by the president. Every delegate or member of the committee to have the right to name a substitute or proxy. The permanent committee to have an office at Brussels, which is to be the headquarters for the federation, and to be the active agency for conducting the work of the federation. If in any country a national committee is not organized, one may be named by the international committee. The first international committee was appointed by the Brussels Congress and each member charged with the organization of the first or provisional national committee in his own country.

ARTICLES 10 and 11.—The permanent international committee meets at least once a year at the call of the president, to decide upon all measures in the interest of the Federation. It is the executive committee of the latter and its action is valid as representing the Federation, between two successive congresses. The members of the international committee may be reelected. All correspondence, except as to the affairs of congresses, should be addressed to the secretary-general at the permanent office at Brussels.

PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL DAIRY COMMITTEE.

As named at Brussels, in September, 1903, and to continue until the next International Dairy Congress, or previous action by national committees, this executive committee is constituted as follows:

Argentina.—M. Belisario J. Montero, Consul Gen'l Arg. Rep. in Belgium.

Austria.—Maximilian Ripper, Agr. Chemical Exp. Sta., Vienna.

Belgium.—Paul De Vuyst, Inspector of Agriculture, Brussels.

Denmark.—Prof. Bernhard Böggild, Royal Agr'l Institute, Copenhagen.

France.—Dr. Henri Ricard, Senator, Côté d'Or.

Germany.—Benno Martiny, Agricultural publiciste, Berlin.

Great Britain and Ireland.—W. P. Coyne, Dept. of Agric. for Ireland, Dublin.

Holland.—Dr. N. P. Wysman, Professor at University, Leyden.

Hungary.—Dr. Jules Toth, Chief of Royal Central Chemical Station, Budapest.

Italy.—M. Carlo Besana, Director Royal Dairy Exp. Station, Lodi.

Luxembourg.—Dr. Aschman, Director Agric. Exp. Station, Ettelbruck.

Russia.—M. Kalantar, Chief Dairy Expert, Ministry of Agric., St. Petersburg.

Spain.—M. Nicolas Garcia de los Salmones, Dir. of Agr'l Service, at Pampelune.

Sweden.—M. Christian Barthel, Director of Experimental Laboratory, Hamra.

Switzerland.—Dr. N. Gerber, Dairy Chemist, Zurich.

United States—Maj. Henry E. Alvord, Washington.

The Baron Peers of Nieuwburg, was chosen president of the federation and of the permanent committee, and secretaries were elected as follows:

Arm. Collard Bovy, secretary of the National Dairy Society of Belgium, at Brussels; Otto Kasdorf, agricultural engineer, Vienna, Austria; Louis Gedoelst, professor at the Government veterinary school at Brussels; J. Troude, professor in the National School of Agricultural Industries at Douai, France.

ACTION OF THE PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL DAIRY COMMITTEE.

A quorum of this committee being present at the close of the Congress at Brussels, including the representatives from Argentina, Belgium, France, Holland, Italy, Russia, Spain, and Sweden, its first meeting was then held. The Baron Peers presided and Secretaries Bovy and Troude were also present.

The committee adopted resolutions as follows:

(1) Each member of this permanent international committee is charged with the duty of organizing a national committee in his own country; such committee shall be formed and shall act in the manner best suited to the economic and other conditions of the country which it represents.

(2) The French national committee, when formed, is authorized to organize the Second International Dairy Congress, in connection with which an international dairy exposition shall be held; and said committee is fully empowered to take all action on behalf of this federation necessary to successfully accomplish these two objects.

(3) A meeting of this permanent committee shall be held in April, 1904, to decide upon the principal questions to be considered by the next Congress, and other matters connected with it. The second Congress should be held at Paris in the year 1905.

(4) Before that meeting, this committee will publish the first bulletin of the federation, which will be primarily an issue for making this organization generally known.

(5) This permanent committee will gather all publications upon dairy subjects, with a view to forming an international library at the permanent office of the federation at Brussels. All members are invited to cooperate and assist in the formation of this library.

(6) Persons connected with the dairy industry in countries not yet represented in this international federation will be addressed in order to enlist their interest and induce them to organize national committees.

GRANT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

It was announced that the Belgian minister of agriculture had made a special grant of 1,000 francs (\$200) to the permanent committee of the International Dairy Federation, and the hope was expressed that other governments would similarly assist national committees and contribute liberally to the work of the federation:

The committee then adjourned to meet at Brussels the 22d of April, 1904, at 3 o'clock p. m.

BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL DAIRY FEDERATION.

The first bulletin of the Federation has been published at Brussels (in the French language), dated March, 1904. From it is quoted the following statement, and other matters.

The International Dairy Congress which was held at Brussels in September, 1903, decided at its closing general session to organize an International Dairy Federation. It adopted the necessary by-laws giving the name, object, and means of action of the federation. Among the last is included a bulletin designed to keep the members in touch with all acts of the federation.

The permanent office, charged with the economical conduct of the affairs of the federation, has edited this official bulletin (No. 1) to inform national committees as to the work accomplished in each country. It is hoped that the account of what is done in some countries will encourage the national committees in others to persevere in trying to accomplish the general purpose of the federation.

It is with this object that this official bulletin now publishes the composition of the national committees already organized, together with the support or recognition obtained by them from their respective governments, the preparations for the Second International Dairy Congress at Paris, in 1905, news of international dairy expositions, etc.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS, AT PARIS, 1905.

Pursuant to the authority given by the permanent international committee by the second resolution adopted at its meeting in Brussels, September, 1903, as already stated, the French national dairy committee was duly organized and at once proceeded to make arrangements for the Second International Dairy Congress.

The intention of the International Federation has been understood to be, not the useless multiplication of dairy societies, but rather the union, for mutual benefit, of those already in existence in the different countries. It has been suggested, therefore, that in the organization of national committees of the federation, recognition shall be given to the established and active dairy associations, agencies, and officials of the respective countries.

Accordingly, in the formation of the French committee, the executive officers and leading members of the National French Society for the Promotion of the Dairy Industry were drawn into service, with a few other men representative of French dairying and closely allied interests.

Meetings of the French National Dairy Committee were held in Paris in October and November, 1903. It appeared that the National Dairy Society of France had decided as early as May, 1903, to arrange a dairy congress at Paris in 1905, but without international features, and had made some progress in preparation. Accordingly it was agreed to abandon that plan or merge it with the Second International Congress, and this resolution was adopted:

The International Dairy Congress for 1905, at Paris, shall be organized by the French national committee of the International Dairy Federation and shall be held under the auspices of the (national) French Society for the Promotion of the Dairy Industry.

It was also agreed that Senator Leon Legludic, president of the last-named society, and of the French Association of the Agricultural Press, should be honorary president of the Congress. Later meetings were held, plans matured and adopted, and the general scheme of the Congress of 1905 in Paris has been published. (Modifications may be made later if expedient.) The bulletin of the Federation accordingly makes this announcement.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL DAIRY CONGRESS

Will be held in Paris, October, 1905,

organized by the National French Committee of the International Dairy Federation and under the auspices of the French Society for the encouragement of the Dairy Industry, and with the patronage of the Honorable M. Mougeot, Minister of Agriculture.

The active president is to be Dr. Henri Ricard, a member of the Senate of France and president of the Association of the National Order of Agricultural Merit. Senator Legludic, above mentioned, has consented to serve as honorary president, as have also Messrs. Dupuy, Gomot, Meline, and Viger, all ex-ministers of agriculture of the Republic of France.

PROGRAMME OF THE CONGRESS OF 1905.

The programme of the Congress is divided into six sections, which, with the several subsections, are as follows:

I. Production of Milk. (1) Dairy breeds; feeding, milking, etc. (2) Sanitation of stables.

II. Dairy technology. (1) Natural milk—preservation, transportation, sale, etc. (2) Butter. (3) Cheese. (4) By-products.

III. Dairy sanitation. (1) General sanitation of the milk industry. (2) Assistance and maternity.

IV. Chemistry of milk. (1) Scientific investigations; analytical methods. (2) Frauds and adulterations of milk, butter, etc.

V. Legislation and dairy economics. (1) Legislation and insurance. (2) Dairy instruction; dairy press and literature. (3) Dairy cooperation; creameries, cheese factories, etc.

VI. Transportation and general dairy commerce.

Each section and subsection has its own president, vice-presidents, and secretaries.

MEMBERSHIP AND REGULATIONS OF THE CONGRESS.

Membership and fees for the Dairy Congress are quite independent of connection with the International Federation. For the Paris Congress of 1905 there will be two classes of members. (a) Active members, to include individuals, dairy associations or societies, official dairy commissions or organizations, scientific and educational institutions (experiment stations, dairy schools, etc.), which register applications with the secretary-general, Prof. J. Troude, at 61 boulevard Barbès, Paris (18^e)¹, and also pay a fee of 10 francs (\$2) for each member or delegate. (b) Patron members, to include all individuals or organizations which specially contribute to the general expenses of the Congress to an amount not less than 150 francs (\$30); the names of patrons will be published in a special list at the head of the list of members of the Congress.

¹ Eighteenth arrondissement, or ward, an important part of the address.

All members having paid their fees will receive a card admitting them to the sessions of the Congress, to participate in all excursions, banquets, etc., and entitling them to special rates at the principal hotels and at several theaters in Paris. Registered members will also have the right, at least in France, of traveling at half rates upon all railroads. They will receive free all preliminary reports of the Congress, the printed proceedings and other publications connected with the Congress.

The National French Committee of the Federation will constitute the executive committee and direct the order of business of the Congress and the excursions to follow it. This committee will also have full control of all papers and reports and supervise the editing and publication of the proceedings.

The bulletin announces, in addition to the officers already mentioned, a full set of presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries for the sections and sub-sections—all being French. But all the officers thus selected are for the preliminary arrangements and temporary organization, excepting the secretaries. The latter, already selected, will serve throughout the Congress, in order to give continuity and uniformity to the proceedings and the final record.

The president-general of the Congress will be elected by the members at the opening general session; the presidents and vice-presidents of the sections and sub-sections will be chosen by those bodies when they meet, and delegates from all countries will be eligible for these positions.

The Congress will meet the third week in October, 1905; Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will be the meeting days, and several excursions will then follow. There will be one general session at the opening and one at the close.

Reports, papers to be read and other communications intended for the Congress, should be addressed to the secretary-general at Paris and sent to him at least two months before the date of assembling. As far as possible essays and reports should not exceed 3,000 words. They may be written (and will be published) in English, French, or German, but should be accompanied by an abstract in French, if the full text is in another language.

Essays and reports thus presented in advance, and which have for their subjects questions stated in the programme of the Congress, will be printed and distributed to members prior to the assembly and will not be read in full in the section meetings. But if these papers are to be discussed, short abstracts may be read to open the debates.

In the discussions, speakers will be limited to ten minutes and no one person may speak more than twice upon the same subject at any one session, unless by consent of the meeting. Discussion in general will be in the French language, but members may, if they prefer, speak in English or German. In such cases, however, speakers will be expected

to furnish promptly to the secretary of the section or sub-section, a synopsis of their remarks, written in French.

A complete report of the proceedings of the Congress will be edited and published by the secretary-general, under the supervision of the French committee of the federation. This committee reserves the right to limit the length of any essay or communication which is to be printed.

At the closing session all resolutions and recommendations already adopted by sections and sub-sections, will be reported for action of the general assembly, in the name of the Congress. At this session also, the permanent international committee of the federation will be elected and the place chosen for the Third International Dairy Congress.

The foregoing regulations for the Congress of 1905, prepared by the French National Dairy Committee, have been tentatively approved by the president and secretary-general of the federation. But a meeting of the Permanent International Committee has been called for April 22, 1904, and other meetings will be held later, at which the arrangements thus described may be modified in detail.

Additions and amendments, as well as later general information as to both Congress and Exposition, will be announced in subsequent bulletins of the federation.

ADDITIONAL SUBJECTS FOR THE CONGRESS—SPECIAL NOTICE TO DELEGATES.

The French committee of arrangements and the permanent committee of the federation unite in requesting all persons who expect to be delegates or members of the Congress of 1905 to send at once to the secretary-general at Paris any subjects or questions which they believe should be added to the programme for the Congress as already announced.

INTERNATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITIONS.

AT BRUSSELS, 1904.

The bulletin of the federation gives the rules, programme, and officers of an international dairy exposition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, under the auspices of the National Dairy Society, on the 23d and 24th of April, 1904. This is the third exposition of this kind at Brussels.

This exposition is to include dairy products and by-products; dairy machinery, tools, implements, and apparatus; materials and methods for dairy teaching; dairy books and periodicals. The national society announces that it will make a special historical exhibit of Belgian dairying. A section will be devoted particularly to novelties of all kinds beneficial to dairying and a special jury is to have a liberal sum placed at its disposal to award prizes, in its judgment, to meritorious exhibits in this section.

Cash prizes, gold, silver, and bronze metals, and diplomas, are to be awarded in the various classes of exhibits. A special prize is offered to the exhibitor who contributes most to the taste or ornamentation of the general display. The Exposition authorities provide milk at 2 cents per quart for all exhibitors who need it for showing their appliances in operation during stated hours.

Special departments and prizes are provided as follows:

(1) Pasteurizing appliances for private dairies, and operated by hand. These may be continuous or intermittent appliances, or any device having for its special object the destruction of tubercle bacilli. All competing will be thoroughly examined and tested for efficiency by a competent, technical committee. Gold and silver medals will be awarded as prizes.

(2) New methods and appliances for determining the value (or richness) of milk on the farm. Authors or inventors must demonstrate to a special jury the correctness and practicability of their methods and accuracy and efficiency of their apparatus. The first prize is 100 francs, a silver medal, and a diploma; the second is 50 francs, a bronze medal, and a diploma.

(3) The most equitable plan for paying for milk in cooperative dairies, creameries, etc. A single prize of a gold medal and a diploma is offered in this class.

Three essays will be awarded prizes as follows: A. Subject: Sanitary treatment of milk intended for the general market; prize, 50 francs, silver medal, and diploma. B. Sanitary treatment of milk intended for butter, the buttermilk to be also considered; a similar prize. C. Sanitary treatment of milk for making cheese, and its by-products; a similar prize. These essays are not to exceed 2,500 words each and the National Dairy Society is to own the prize essays, with right of publication.

(5) The use of natural milk as food. For the best essays upon this subject first and second prizes will be given, of 75 and 50 francs, silver and bronze medal, respectively, and diplomas. The prize essays to belong to the Society.

AT PARIS, 1905.

A preliminary announcement is made of an international dairy exposition to be held at Paris, beginning about the middle of October, 1905, and continuing till the end of the month, thus including the week of the Congress. This is to be prepared for and managed under practically the same organization as the Second International Dairy Congress.

NATIONAL DAIRY COMMITTEES OF THE FEDERATION.

The bulletin gives the full lists of the national dairy committees organized for the Federation in Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, and the United States. These show that many of the most promi-

ment and best-known men in the dairy and general agricultural circles of Europe, have become connected with this international dairy movement.

Among the Belgians are noted the names of Peers, De Vuyst, De Cartuyvels, Henseval, Collard Bovy, Hegh, Wauters, Marcas, Gillain, Marchal, Theunis, and Gedoelst. Among the French are, in addition to the officers for the Congress already mentioned, Grandeau, Lindet, Trillat, Lezé, Dechambre, Martin, Friant, Houdet, Cabaret, Roger, Rouvier, Dornic, Ripert, Dodé, Perrin, Vavasseur, Biron, Moussu, Arloing, and Dr. Henry de Rothschild. The Germans include Martiny, Fleischman, Weigmann, Ramm, Backhaus, Klein, Eichloff, Tieman, Vieth, Kirsten, Hansen, and Kirchner.

The Provisional Committee for the United States is as follows:

- Maj. Henry E. Alvord, Chief of Dairy Division, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Chairman, ex-officio.
 Dr. S. M. Babcock, Chemist, Agricultural Experiment Station, Madison, Wisconsin.
 Hon. J. W. Bailey, State dairy and food commissioner, Portland, Oregon.
 Secretary T. A. Borman, Kansas State Dairy Association, Topeka, Kansas.
 President Wm. H. Caldwell, Granite State Dairymen's Association, Peterboro, New Hampshire.
 Secretary C. H. Eckles, Missouri Dairymen's Association, Columbia, Missouri.
 Prof. T. L. Haecker, Department Dairy Husbandry, State University, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.
 Hon. W. D. Hoard, Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin.
 Hon. J. B. Noble, State dairy commissioner, Hartford, Connecticut.
 Prof. R. A. Pearson, Department Dairy Husbandry, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.
 Secretary Wm. H. Saylor, California Creamery Operators' Association, San Francisco, California.
 President Geo. A. Smith, New York State Dairymen's Association, Geneva, New York.
 President Fred M. Warner, Michigan Dairymen's Association, Farmington, Michigan.
 President W. L. Williamson, Georgia Dairymen's Association, Harmony Grove, Georgia.
 Hon. H. R. Wright, State dairy commissioner, Des Moines, Iowa.

NOTICE.

TO THE DAIRY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The provisional committee upon organization named above for this country will soon actively engage in the work of arousing an interest in the international dairy movement described by this circular.

Every organization in the United States intended to promote the dairy industry will be addressed through its officers, with the hope of securing cooperation. State dairy officials, the heads of dairy schools, college professors, experiment station workers, and representatives of the dairy press will receive similar communications.

The object will be to have the dairy interests of the United States share fully in international dairy affairs, and especially to arrange for proper representation at the International Dairy Congress and the International Dairy Exposition, to occur at Paris in October, 1905. Communications upon this subject may be addressed by any person interested to the chairman of the committee, or to any other member.

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